

Directional Wave Buoy to Support Low-to-Mid Frequency Ocean Acoustic Studies DURIP Grant

Peter H. Dahl
Applied Physics Laboratory
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105
phone: (206) 543-2667 fax: (206) 543-6785 email: "dahl@apl.washington.edu"

Award Number: N00014-11-1-0786

LONG-TERM GOALS

This DURIP grant was directed towards the preparation for the Targets and Reverberation Experiment that occurred off Florida during the spring of 2013 (TREX13).

Preparation included the procurement of instrumentation to measure the directional wave spectrum which is an important environmental driver to shallow water, mid-to-high frequency sonar performance in particular and underwater acoustic propagation in general.

OBJECTIVES

A primary objective was the purchase of a commercially available, directional wave buoy, with a second objective to use remaining funds for enhancing the capability of the acoustic receiving arrays for use in TREX13.

APPROACH

One Datawell Directional Wave buoy (DWR G4) was purchased, and a second wave buoy was obtained in a loan agreement for use in TREX13. The remaining funds were used to enhance a receiving system used in TREX13 (known as the MORAY, for Moored Receiving Array) and test this system on Lake Washington in February 2013 prior to its deployment in TREX13.

WORK COMPLETED

The Figure 1 shows the DWR G4 wave buoy (left) and the MORAY system as deployed during TREX13 (right).

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE 30 SEP 2013		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2013 to 00-00-2013	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Directional Wave Buoy to Support Low-to-Mid Frequency Ocean Acoustic Studies DURIP Grant				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, 1013 NE 40th St, Seattle, WA, 98105				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 3	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

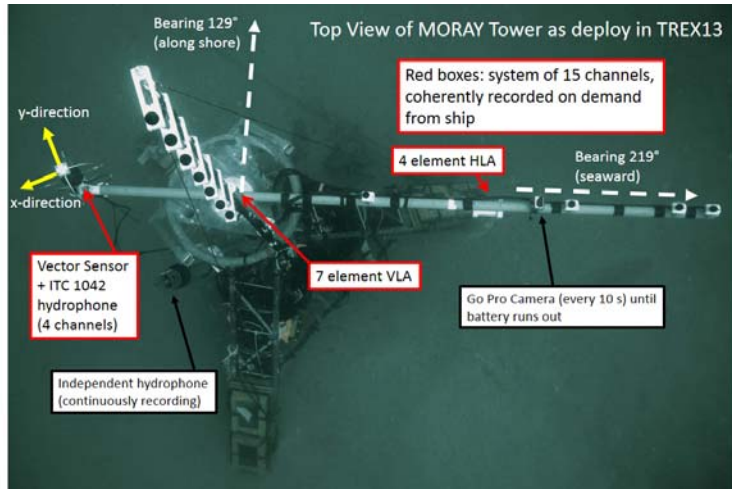


Figure 1. (left) Datawell Directional Wave buoy purchased under this DURIP and used in TRENDS. (right) Dive photograph of the MORAY tower made just prior to its recovery from the TRENDS experiment, with its key elements identified.

RESULTS

Directional wave measurements were made using one wave buoy at the TRENDS reverberation source location (near the research vessel R/V *Sharp*) and one buoy located 5 km distant along bearing 129° (near the research vessel R/V *Smith*). A time series (Fig. 2) of the waveheight from these two buoys during a period of simultaneous buoy-operation shows that the wave conditions at these two positions were consistent. Figure 3 shows a corresponding directional wave spectrum for one of the ½ hour averaging periods. A website has been set up to disseminate this wave data (and other environmental data) to TRENDS researchers which will be used in acoustic modeling.

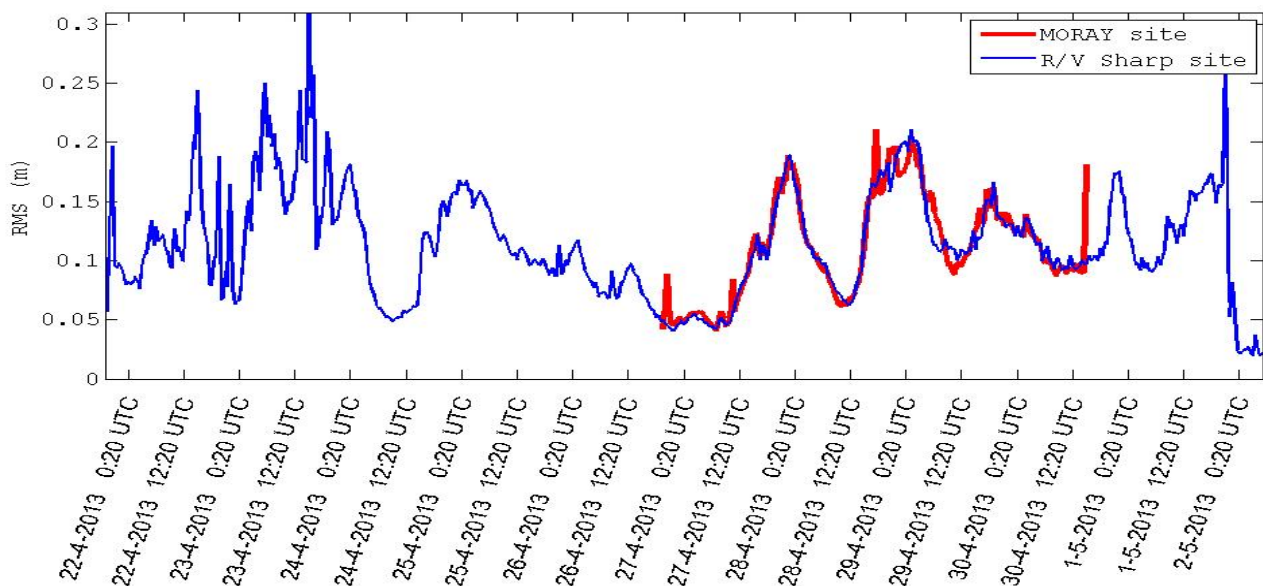


Figure 2. *Time series of the RMS waveheight as measured with a directional wave buoy positioned near the R/V Sharp (blue) and near the R/V Smith (red) located approximately 5 km away.*

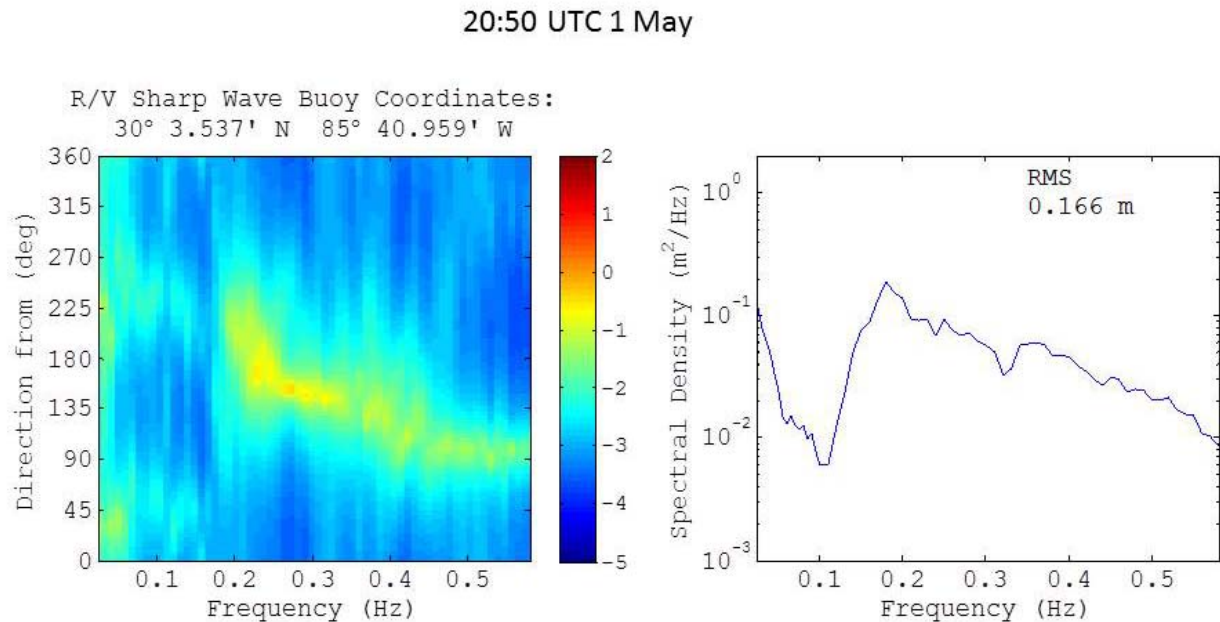


Figure 3. *Example of a directional wave spectrum taken from the buoy deployed near the R/V Sharp.*

These measurements were recorded on receiving station (known as MORAY) consisting of a combined pressure vector sensor (4 channels), a 7-element vertical line array and a 4-element horizontal line array of pressure sensors (Fig. 3.); all 15 channels were coherently recorded.

RELATED PROJECTS

The TREX13 experiment was carried out in cooperation with colleagues D.J Tang, Todd Hefner (TREX13 co-chief scientists), and Kevin Williams, all of APL-UW, and William Hodgkiss of SIO-MPL.